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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON USSR CROPS AND HARVESTS, AS OF 14 JUNE 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources]

USSR

Kolkhozes of the northern oblasts have completed the sowing of grains and legumes. The sowing plan has been fulfilled in Yemetskiy, Ust'yanskiy, and other rayons of Arkhangel' Oblast.

Weather conditions continue everywhere favorable for the development of crops. During the last week in May it rained in the southern and eastern Ukraine, on the central and lower Volga, in the North Caucasus, Crimea, Siberia, and Belorussia. Winter grains are developing rapidly in Tambov Oblast. They have attained a height of one meter in many kolkhozes there. In the area around Michurinsk, rye is heading, and it is anticipated that grains will ripen here 2-3 weeks earlier than last year. Rye and winter wheat have headed in Ryazan' Oblast. Many kolkhozes have begun supplemental fertilization of spring crops here, and early spring grains have entered the tube stage.

Spring crops are developing nicely in Moldavian SSR. Wheat and barley are developing heads, sunflowers have formed caps, and sugar beet leaves have intermingled. Inter-row cultivation of maize has been completed in 20 rayons of the republic.

Kolkhozes of Tselinskiy Rayon were the first in Rostov Oblast to complete working of the grain fields, and have begun a second working. The cultivation of sunflowers has been completed in this area. Much activity is under way in the beet-growing districts of the country where large areas have been cultivated and supplemental fertilization carried out. Kolkhozes of Odessa Oblast have completed supplemental fertilization on one third of the area allocated to sugar beets, and the second inter-row cultivation is under way in many rayons.

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Large scale planting of potatoes is under way in many oblasts of the central belt. In the districts below Moscow, the potatoes planted earliest are already sprouting. Potatoes are being planted on the southern slopes of the Kamchatka mountains, although there is still snow in the valleys. In Turkmen SSR, some kolkhozes have begun harvesting early planted potatoes. Climatic conditions in many rayons here permit two crops in one year. The area from which two crops will be expected in 1951 is five times that of last year. Agricultural artels of Turkmen Oblast have already begun the second 1951 sowing. In many rayons of this oblast early harvests have ripened.

In the north, the hay-cutting season is under way. Hay grasses are being cut in the districts of the Ukrainian SSR. The volume of hay cut to date is four times that cut by the same date last year. Hay has been harvested from an area of approximately 50,000 hectares.

Barley is heading in many rayons of the Azerbaydzhan and Tadzhik SSR. (1)

By 15 May, sowing of spring grain was completed in all oblasts of the South and along the Volga, in Kazakhstan, in several oblasts of the Center, in Bashkir ASSR, in Orel'yabinsk Oblast, and in the Far East. Sowing of spring grains was completed by 21 May in Altai Kray. The immediate completion of this work is now particularly imperative in the northern oblasts of the central belt, and in the republics of European USSR. The oblasts of the central chernozem belt, the Urals, and Siberia are sowing buckwheat. Several Ukrainian oblast have finished or are on the point of finishing this work. It is important that the sowing of buckwheat be completed on those areas where winter crops are to be sown. Weather conditions in May were favorable for the development of grains. Cool weather aided them in taking root, and favorable rains occurred frequently in the most varied parts of the country. Favorable reports are now being received from almost all parts of the country concerning winter grains, which appear to be in particularly good condition in the principal winter wheat zones, the Kuban and the Ukraine. Sprouting of spring grains is also proceeding favorably, particularly in those places where a dry winter was experienced. (2)

Harvest time has begun in the southern rayons of Azerbaydzhan SSR. More than 3,000 hectares of barley have been cut in the kolkhozes of Murganskiy steppe. Kolkhozes of Karabakh and Shirvanskiy steppes are harvesting barley and wheat. Grain from the new harvest is already reaching procurement points. The first tons of wheat from Azerbaydzhan SSR were delivered to the Navachinskiy Procurement Point from the Agricultural Artel imeni Lenin, in Kazi-Magomedskiy Rayon.

Final preparations for the beginning of the harvest are being made in the southern Ukraine, where rye has entered the milky maturity stage. In Kherson Oblast the harvest has begun one to 2 weeks earlier than last year. The increase in mechanical equipment available to kolkhozes of the oblast will permit 90 per cent of the grain to be harvested mechanically.

Winter wheat has reached the milky maturity stage in Moldavian SSR, Izmail and Crimean oblasts, in the Kuban, and in Stavropol' Kray. Winter wheat is heading in Kiev, Kursk, Saratov, and Sumy oblasts. Spring wheat is flowering in places in the southern Ukraine, in Moldavia, in Astrakhan, and in the southern rayons of Rostov Oblast. During the first week in June the condition of grains has continued everywhere good. It has been warm in the larger part of European USSR during this period. Rain fell in the Middle Volga region, in the North Caucasus, in Rostov, Astrakhan, and Stalingrad oblasts, and in many rayons of Stavropol' Kray.

Field workers are gathering fodder in many regions of the USSR. The plan for cutting hay has already been more than half fulfilled in Groznyy Oblast. In Dagestan, kolkhozes are cutting hay on winter pasture areas. The MTS have rendered valuable assistance in this work. They have cut over 5.5 times more hay from winter pasture areas than had been cut by the same date last year. Kolkhozes of Poltava

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Oblast are turning out mass harvesting of sown grasses such as alfalfa and sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*). The agricultural artels of Kobelyakskiy, Kishin Kovskiy, and other rayons are beginning the delivery of hay to the state.

Soviet cotton growers report early flowering of cotton, which has occurred 15-20 days earlier than last year in Pushkinskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, and other rayons of Azerbaydzhan SSR. Cotton has flowered 2 weeks earlier than last year in Semartinskoy and Kurgan-Tyubinskoy rayons of Tadzhik SSR. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic are carrying out the fourth inter-row cultivation of the cotton fields. The cotton mills have begun preparations for processing the new harvest. New mills have been built in Pskent and Mirzachul in Uzbek SSR. The Semartinskoy plant has been fitted with additional equipment which will double its output (3).

As of 1 June, the kolkhozes had completed harvesting the first 3 million hectares of grasses, more than twice the area harvested by the same date last year. Large-scale harvesting of grasses is under way in the southern oblasts -- in the North Caucasus, along the Volga, in the Transcaucasus, and in the Central Asian republics. Kolkhozes of the central belt and those in the Urals are beginning to cut hay.

Good harvests are reported from all points. Grasses are tall and thick. They are in particularly good condition in the Ukraine, Krasnodar Kray, and Saratov, Rostov, and Crimean oblast. Many rayons have not only received an adequate volume of hay to feed their cattle throughout the coming winter, but have also been able to store reserves of hay (4).

Rye has entered the waxy maturity stage in the North Caucasus, and in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine. It has entered the milky maturity stage in Saratov and Rostov oblasts. Spring grains which were sown early are beginning to ripen in the Crimea and North Caucasus. Barley and wheat are now being harvested in Azerbaydzhan SSR. More than 20 rayons of the republic have begun deliveries of grain to the state. Convoys of grain are proceeding to procurement points in Tadzhik and Turkmen SSR. The yield of winter grains is higher than last year in most of the rayons of Tadzhik SSR. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Turkmen SSR have completed the harvesting of barley.

The harvesting of grasses is under way in all rayons of the Ukraine, the central belt, and along the Volga. Mowing of hay began a week earlier than last year in several rayons of Ryazan Oblast. Warm weather and frequent rains have aided the growth of grasses in Tambov Oblast. Kolkhozes of Turkmen SSR are engaged in a second cutting of sown grasses.

Harvest work has begun on the tobacco plantations of the Azerbaydzhan, Georgian, and Armenian SSR, in Krasnodar Kray, and in Crimean Oblast. Tobacco in these areas was sown earlier this year than last, and large areas planted with new high-yielding varieties of tobacco. The tobacco is now ripening, and kolkhozes of Adlerskiy, Kurganinskiy, Krymskiy, and other rayons of Krasnodar Kray have begun to harvest the leaves.

Beet growers are weeding and cultivating their sowings. This year the new method of sowing sugar beets was applied on a large area for the first time. In the Ukraine the planting was carried out in the most favorable period on well-worked soil. The beets were given careful treatment and liberal amounts of mineral fertilizer applied. The crop is now in excellent condition. (5)

Lithuanian SSR

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the area sown to wheat in the Lithuanian SSR increased 57 percent. The area sown to industrial crops increased 17 percent in the same period. (6)

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Planting of potatoes has been completed in Trakayskiy, Shvenchenel'skiy, and Aniksenyayskiy rayons. Throughout the republic as a whole the planting of potatoes is proceeding in an unsatisfactory manner. As of 5 June, the plan for planting potatoes had been fulfilled as follows: Shyaulyayskiy Oblast 67.2 percent, Kamas Oblast 52.1 percent, Vil'nyus Oblast 50.9 percent, and Klaypeda Oblast 43.3 percent (7).

Belorussian SSR

The following table represents percentage fulfillment of the Belorussian 1981 spring sowing plan.

District	All crops		Potatoes		Flax	
	1 Jun(8)	5 Jun(9)	1 Jun(8)	5 Jun(9)	1 Jun(8)	5 Jun(9)
Brest	84.2	90.3	78.2	87.0	89.7	93.1
Mezhderechno	85.1	90.1	77.3	83.2	89.2	91.5
Gomel'	83.9	90.5	95.6	100.4	91.7	92.5
Minsk	83.1	89.2	83.4	90.5	83.9	85.2
Polotsk	83.0	89.1	64.4	79.1	99.0	100.2
Pinsk	81.7	88.5	78.1	85.6	83.9	86.0
Grodno	81.5	85.9	60.4	68.6	87.7	88.7
Baranovich	81.3	86.5	75.9	84.0	84.6	87.4
Mogilev	80.1	87.7	87.7	94.5	96.7	97.3
Polesa	78.9	88.7	98.9	101.0	97.0	97.7
Bobruysk	77.6	85.0	87.8	96.1	82.7	85.1
Vitebsk	76.5	82.3	56.7	70.8	94.6	96.4

Georgian SSR

Kolkhozes of Georgian SSR grain-growing rayons -- Kvarel'skiy, Signakhskiy, and others -- have begun the harvest of barley. The first grain from the new harvest is arriving at procurement points. (10)

Armenian SSR

Armenian SSR has been assigned the task of becoming self-sufficient in grain. Higher yields will be necessary to achieve this goal. The Akhtinskiy State Selection Station service Sevanskiy, Akhtinskiy, and parts of Kotaykskiy rayons. It has been carrying on experiments with new high-yielding varieties of winter wheat. The following climatic conditions are characteristic in the above-mentioned area: long, severe winters with much snow, late, very wet springs, and hot dry summers. Up to 40 percent of the annual precipitation falls in April, May, and June. July and August are the driest months of the year. These climatic conditions favor the cultivation of winter grains. The kolkhoz imeni Molotov, Akhtinskiy Rayon showed the following yields (in centners per hectare) during the last decade:

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Crop	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1950</u>
Winter wheat	7.11	10.0	13.4
Spring wheat	5.28	7.16	8.0

Nevertheless, before the organization of the Akhtinskiy State Selection Station winter wheat was grown on only a small part of the area now serviced by it. The winter wheat variety commonly used was Ukrainka. It was sown on only the lowest part of the area -- up to 1,800 meters above sea level. The new station propagated a variety of winter wheat developed by the Sisianskiy State Selection Station. This variety was called Karmir-Sifaat, and is a variety of Ferruginum. It has the following characteristics: the grain has a high absolute weight, is cold and drought resistant, does not crumble, and is not subject to loose or covered smut. In moist years it has a tendency to lodge, but not to such an extent that mechanized harvesting is impossible. This variety was experimented with under local conditions by the Akhtinskiy Station from 1941 to 1944, and good yields obtained. More winter wheat began to be sown in this area, as is shown by the following table for Akhtinskiy Rayon (figures represent percent of wheat sown area):

Crop	<u>1945</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Winter wheat	25.5	43.0	51.1
Spring wheat	64.4	57.0	48.9

The following table shows the increase in the use of Karmir-Sifaat as opposed to Ukrainka in the area serviced by the Akhtinskiy State Selection Station (figures represent percent of winter wheat sown in 1950):

Area	<u>Karmir-Sifaat</u>	<u>Ukrainka</u>
Akhtinskiy Rayon	78.9	21.1
Sevanskiy Rayon	45.4	54.5
Kotaykskiy Rayon	89.9	10.1
Total area serviced	71.4	28.6 (11)

Kazakh SSR

The greater part of the spring wheat sown in the early period is heading throughout the republic. In the southern oblasts, winter wheat in places has already flowered, and is ripening. (12)

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